

THE INDEPENDENT

GRIMSBY, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17th, 1917

\$1.50 Per Year 4c Per Copy

LUNCHEON ON NELSON DAY

On Nelson Day, SATURDAY, OCT. 20th, the Girl Guides of GRIMSBY will solicit subscriptions for the Sailors Fund. They will also serve lunches at the GRIMSBY Club Room, the members of the Club very generously placed the downstairs rooms of the Club at the disposal of the girls. Plan to lunch at the Club on Saturday.

TOWNSHIP COUNCIL GRANTS \$300 TO RED CROSS

North GRIMSBY Council met in the Council Chambers, Saturday afternoon last. Members all present; Reeve Fleming in the chair.

Moved by Lawson, seconded by Douglas, that the application of W. H. Parsons for a loan of \$300.00 under the Tile Stone and Timber drainage Act for underdrilling on Lot 16, Con. 2, 16 acres, be approved and that upon its completion and the Inspector's report being favourable, the Reeve and Treasurer issue a cheque in favour of Mr. Parsons for his amount.

Moved by Douglas, seconded by Lawson, that by-law No. 241 to procure money to meet the current ordinary expenditure of the said township and that the same be now read a first time.

Moved by Marlow, seconded by Lawson, that the by-law just read be now read a second and third time and do pass and the Reeve and Clerk sign and seal the same and its title be as in the motion.

Moved by Lawson, seconded by Douglas, that this Council as a whole be a committee to meet with the various parties concerned in connection with the opening of a roadway on, or in land given in lieu of the Base Line from Clinton Township westward to Lot VI.

Moved by Marlow, seconded by Lawson, that the petition of Mrs. Harvey Hill and seven others for a light at G.T.R. crossing on Kerman Ave. be granted and that Councillor Smith be instructed in connection with the facing of same.

Moved by Marlow, seconded by Lawson, that the Clerk be instructed to request the Grand Trunk Railway to accommodate the farmers in to Ditch by putting in a Railway Sliding on GRIMSBY Beach for the purpose of loading and unloading cars of produce, there being some fifty cars per week necessary during the busy season.

Moved by Marlow, seconded by Smith, that this Council pay \$10.00 to Mr. Wm. Shelton for the privilege of straightening out the ditch and placing poles on his property bordering on the GRIMSBY Mountain Road.

Moved by Marlow, seconded by Smith, that this Council make a grant of \$300.00 to the British Red Cross. And further request that private donations be handed to either the Bank of Hamilton or the Canadian Bank of Commerce on or about the 18th Oct. in aid of this, the most deserving of calls.

Moved by Marlow, seconded by Marlow, that the Reeve and Clerk be a committee to act along with the Clerk of the Village in connection with the purchase of burying lots in Queen's Lawn Cemetery, and report at next meeting.

Moved by Marlow, seconded by Smith, that the following accounts be paid:

Work on Kupits Drain.....\$455.25
Work on Kupits Drain.....228.90
H. C. P. L. & T. Co. Lighting
for September.....65.75
Selector of Juries.....7.00
Library grant, third install-
ment.....15.00
S. Walker, western road divi-
sion.....250.40
P. Hurst, eastern road division 264.70
Council and committee fees.....30.39

Moved by Lawson, seconded by Douglas, that this Council do now adjourn to meet again on Saturday 17th November, at 1:30 p.m.

RED CROSS WASTE PAPER

A carload of paper, rags and rubbers is now being sorted and baled and will be shipped November 1, after which time no more paper can be brought in until new quarters are found, as Mr. Livingston requires the building for other use. Notice will be given later where the new building will be located and an effort will then be made to secure all the waste material in the district.

The ladies of the Red Cross wish to sincerely thank Mr. Livingston for his kindness and generosity in giving the building free of rent.

Bring in your paper, etc. not later than Friday, Oct. 20.

HEALS CHAPPED HANDS

The most delightful salve lotion that heals and soothes, when applied to chapped hands and rough skin, is Park's Glyceroid Rubs right in, says one feeling of stickiness: gloves can be worn immediately following an application. Fragrantly perfumed, 35c per bottle. Park's Rubs, Market Square.

HELP THE GIRL GUIDES ON NELSON DAY

ALL SINGLE CANADIANS BETWEEN 20 AND 34 NOW IN ARMY

Proclamation issued on Saturday—All Men in Class One Must Register or Claim Exemption by Nov. 10th.

STILL RECRUITING

Exemption Tribunals Will sit From Nov. 10th to Dec. 10th—Registration and Exemption papers can be Secured at Post Office

The proclamation calling all single men in Canada between the ages of 20 and 34 inclusive was issued on Saturday morning. By reason of this act all single men between these ages are now soldiers. They are all members of the Canadian Army and according to the Military Act are "On Leave" and when needed will be called to join the unit they will be allotted.

Under the Act all men in Class One are required to either register for service or make out a claim for exemption between Nov. 10th and Nov. 10th. Postmaster David Allan has both sets of form on hand and all young men must go before him and "Report for Service" or else fill out an exemption form.

Mr. Mischieff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce was Postmaster Allan's first visitor on Monday morning and he filled out a form for exemption from service. J. Orton Livingston was the first man to register and "Report for Service." Under the act all men in Class One must register or claim exemption before Nov. 10th, regardless of infirmities or poor physical condition. It makes no difference whether you have only one leg or not, whether you have weak lungs, bad heart, poor eyesight or are deformed in any way, you must register or claim exemption.

There is no medical board appointed for GRIMSBY, which makes it bad for the boys of this district but you can go to St. Catharines or Hamilton and appear before the examining boards sitting there. After you have registered or claimed exemption you can go on in the usual way until Nov. 10th, when all who have claimed exemption will be notified where and when to appear before the Local Tribunal and back up your exemption claim. On Dec. 10th all physically fit men will be called to report at any place where the Minister of Militia sees fit to send you.

The voluntary system of recruiting will be continued until Nov. 10th and all men who have been pronounced medically fit may enlist in the usual way, if they so wish. After Nov. 10th all recruiting will be stopped.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ASK THE REEVE

Grimsby, Oct. 12, 1917
By Independent:

To whom it may concern:
It has been brought to my notice since returning home from overseas, that some persons doubt the validity of remarks made by Reeve Parcell on the 8th day of October, on my behalf. If such persons will come to the undersigned proof can be shown, if need be to qualify such statements.

Yours truly,
No. 21145, Pte. A. S. Hilton.
of the 8th, Batt.

PRIVATE HILTON WAS SHOT THROUGH THE LEG

Grimsby, Oct. 15, 1917
To the Editor of the Independent,
Grimsby, Ont.

Dear Sir:
When the medals were distributed at the Driving Park on Thanksgiving Day to the returned soldiers, Pte. Farrell presented one to Pte. A. S. Hilton of the 8th. Battalion as one of the wounded.

Some querists (who should have been at the front themselves) questioned whether Pte. Hilton had been wounded.

In justice to Mr. Hilton, I certify that he was shot through the leg on October 12, 1916 whilst in the trenches, and treated at the Base Hospital. And further, Mr. Editor, I would like to point out, how hurtful it is to our men returned from fighting their Country's battles to have to listen to such thoughtless and unfeeling remarks.

Yours faithfully,
C. H. WROMLEY,
Secretary,
Soldiers' Aid Commission.

PHONEY CHEQUE ARTIST PLEEESES GRIMSBY MERCHANTS

H. G. Gardner, Student-Minister Secures Suit of Clothes and a Club Bag From Local Dealers and Gives them Cheques in Payment

HAD PASSPORT

Gardner Formerly Lived in Cayuga and St. Catharines and is Wanted in the Former Town for the Theft of a Band Cornet

There is a passage in that good old book the Bible which says, "Beware of false prophets which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly are raving wolves, and by their fruits ye shall know them," but it cost a couple of our local merchants a few hard earned dollars one day last week and this out.

For the past few weeks a gentleman by the name of H. G. Gardner, has been a resident of this town, but he suddenly departed for parts unknown on Tuesday morning last, after having sold James H. Updell and E. V. Hoffman for goods to the total of \$35 in the phoney cheque route.

Gardner formerly lived in St. Catharines and Cayuga and came here in September as an assistant teacher at Lake Lodge School. He was supposed to be a student-preacher and previous to coming here had charge of a Methodist church at Nelles Corners, while here he spoke in the Methodist Lodge School and is reported as having given the scholars some time and sound advice on how to live a righteous and moral life.

On Thanksgiving day morning he came up town about ten o'clock and met Mr. James Updell on the street and asked him if he would open his safe and sell him a club bag. Updell said that he would accommodate him and did so. Gardner picked out one that suited him and asked Jimmy if he would accept a cheque in payment and as "Jimmy" thought he was a good christian said that he would and he gave James a cheque on the Bank of Hamilton for \$40.00. He then went down to Ontario St. and got hold of Mr. E. V. Hoffman and got him to come up town and sell him a suit of clothes. He purchased a suit and a pair of gloves from Hoffman and gave him a cheque on the Bank of Hamilton for \$20.00.

When the cheques were presented for payment at the Bank of Hamilton on Tuesday they were turned back marked "No Funds," nor had Gardner ever had an account in this institution.

Constable Kombe was called on the case on Wednesday night and a warrant was sworn out for his arrest, but up to the present his whereabouts are unknown, but it is believed that he is safely across the line in Uncle Sam's domain, as he had previously secured a passport to cross the line from Postmaster Allan.

Gardner is an American subject and when he came to Canada was connected with the 21st American Legion Battalion as bandmaster. While in Cayuga he acted as bandmaster of the town band and when he left took a good \$100 cornet with him, which the Cayuga boys are longing to get hold of.

It was Gardner's machine that ran into and killed the man in front of the Jordan hotel last summer and it is believed that this accident cost him quite a sum of money.

It is allowed that after he left GRIMSBY he purchased a new cornet from the Mason & Welch people in Hamilton and also gave them a phoney cheque on a St. Catharines man in payment.

His description is as follows:

Height about 5 feet 8 inches, weight about 170 pounds, clean shaven, age about 25 years, occasionally wears glasses, dark curly hair, slight build, well educated, occasionally speaks, interested in Blue Books. He is very active in his movements.

Left GRIMSBY October 8th, 1917, wearing a light colored suit, carrying a new suit of clothes, dark cloth with blue blue and yellow green lines through it, in a new black sash & club bag, beltless, worn on a belt. Sash is inside coat pocket of dark suit is the same W. A. Dunn. He was also carrying another small bag and cane.

Yours truly,
Sergeant CHARLIE CHURCHILL
WOUNDED

Word was received in a private letter last week by Mrs. James Johnson, to the effect that Sergeant Charlie Churchill, of the 15th Battalion, is now in hospital in England suffering with gunshot wounds in both hands.

Sergeant Churchill went away from GRIMSBY with the "Fighting B" boys in August, 1916 and has been in France continuously since February, 1917. Previous to enlisting for overseas he had been a resident of GRIMSBY for four years. He is now 27 years old. He was born in London, England.

Yours faithfully,
C. H. WROMLEY,
Secretary,
Soldiers' Aid Commission.

VITAL STATISTICS

The Vital Statistics for GRIMSBY for the quarter ending Sept. 30th, show a falling off in the marriage business to such an extent that we have fears for the ministers. Only two couples have been joined in matrimony since June last.

There have been ten deaths in the past three months, four female and six male. The Stork has made his visit, but did not strengthen the army of 1917 to any extent, there being four female children to one male.

COUNCIL WILL TAKE UP COAL SITUATION WITH FUEL CONTROLLER

If a Supply can be Secured it Will be Handled by the Local Dealers, who are at Present Unable to Secure a Supply

SITUATION ACUTE

Food Controller Also to be Interviewed to see if Sea Fish can be Secured for Sale in Grimsby—Accounts Passed

Fish and coal vied with each other for premier honors of discussion at Monday night's town council meeting.

Alderman Marsh opened up the fish and coal debate, when he asked why a supply of sea fish could not be secured for GRIMSBY, the same to be handled by Oliver Teft. Alderman Hillier backed up by Bourne, immediately threw cold water on the proposition on the grounds that the fish that would be sent here would be an inferior article. Hillier and Bourne both contended that the fish were a "rotten, stinking mess and not fit for food." After much talk a motion to interview the Food Controller re a fish supply was carried.

At the present moment the citizens of GRIMSBY are "up against it" for coal. The legal deals rule spite of all their efforts, are unable to secure a supply of coal and it does not look as though condition would be any better in the future.

Alderman Marsh wanted to know why the council could not purchase coal. A.M. Hillier wanted to know where they could purchase it if the local dealers could not get it.

The Clerk was instructed to get in communication with the Fuel Controller at once and see if a supply of coal can be secured, the same to be secured through the local dealers.

The Hon. Robert Land, controller of the "Municipal Brick Fund" is not attending to his duties as he should. At least A.M. Hillier claimed that he was not, and provided evidence to substantiate his claim. Robert does not keep the council chamber and clerk's office cleaned up properly it is alleged and the council instructed Mr. Hillier to see that he do so, or remove someone that would.

A communication was read from the British Red Cross, re a collection for this fund. The matter was laid over.

Red Cross work under the Women's Institute has grown to such proportions that the council thought that more suitable and comfortable quarters should be secured for the ladies who are doing the work. It was also suggested that a rest room for farmers' wives, who come to town, be provided, to be run under the supervision of the Women's Institute. The council will confer with the ladies on these two subjects.

Repairs to the roadway and culverts on Livingston Ave. will be started at once. A new cement-tarvia floor will also be laid in the new town stable on Orchard Lane.

\$200 was granted to the Girl Guides for the purchase of tags for Nelson Day.

The by-law re the purchase of the GRIMSBY Driving Park, was laid over till another meeting.

Marsh—Randall—That in order to help conserve the food situation, this council instruct the Clerk to write the proper authorities and see if it is possible to get a quantity of the sea fish shipped to GRIMSBY every week, so as they can be sold at a reasonable price to the citizens of GRIMSBY. Carried.

Randall—Marsh—That the Clerk be instructed to get in touch with the Fuel Controller and find out what are the possibilities for getting a supply of coal for the citizens. Carried.

Bourne—Randall—That the attached accounts be paid:

Board of Works: William Parrow.....\$11.40

Paterson Mfg. Co.....29.52

W. M. Stewart Drug Co.....2.25

Scott & Sanger.....15

Cemetery: W. M. Stewart Drug Co.....

Team: Scott & Sanger.....2.00

Rayner, H.....20.15

Office: Bell Telephone Co.....7.15

United Typewriter Co.....1.87

Fire & Light: H. C. P. L. & T. Co. fire hall.....12.00

H. C. P. L. & T. Co. Orch.....1.20

and Intensity 1000 W. 1000 W. and a particularly costly cost. The St. G. has been a really tremendous offering. This new offering by the World War Corporation will please everyone who sees it. All friends of Miss Alice Brady will be delighted to hear that she has one of the best roles of her wonderfully successful career in "The Hungry Heart." On Monday, Oct. 23 this new picture will be shown at the St. G. Theatre.

Bell Telephone Co. (Ottawa).....5.00

Water Works.....1.75

Gas Works.....1.25

Bell Telephone.....5.00

Electric Light.....1.25

Gas Works.....1.25

Bell Telephone.....5.00

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CAN YOU FEED MORE LIVE STOCK?

If so you will be interested in conditions under which freight charges will be paid for you on car lots

The Ontario Department of Agriculture is anxious that the splendid crops harvested this fall should be used to best advantage. In many cases this can be done by feeding a few more head of cattle or sheep for breeding purposes. The Department therefore calls attention to the announcement of the Federal Minister of Agriculture offering to pay freight shipments on car lots from Eastern Stock Yards to country points.

Please note these facts:

Individually or in co-operation with your neighbors you can purchase a carload of hoppers or even or both combined and have them shipped from any eastern Stock Yard to your station without any cost for freight charges. You will be required to make a declaration that the stock is for breeding purposes only.

Feeding at the Toronto Stock Yards available at Reduced Rates and expert assistance is at disposal of farmers.

"Every effort should be made to bring the surplus stock of some sections to the surplus feed of others. All indications point to a steady demand for the meat supplies of this country for some time to come."—Sir William Hearst, Ontario Minister of Agriculture.

The District Representative will assist you in organizing a co-operative car for your district, if desired or in giving any other information.

DAVID ELLIOT,
Lincoln County District Representative,
Ontario Department of Agriculture.



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You can have your choice of 48 artistic shades. Sold in half-pints, pints, quarts, half-gallon, 1-gallon and 5-gallon cans.

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Ask for color cards and quotations.

17-17

**INDEPENDENT. ADS.
BRING RESULTS**

The People's Paper Established 1885
THE INDEPENDENT
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Facts and Fancies
By Frank Fairborn

Nothing has pleased me better in a long time than the formation of the Union Government.

I had full confidence that the Borden Government would be returned to power even without the formation of a Union Government, but in my opinion it is no time for party politics in Canada and by the formation of a Union Government we have or should have removed all incentive for partyism.

Assuming that the Liberals are just as anxious to win the war as the Conservatives and assuming that the Conservatives are just as anxious to win the war as the Liberals, there is no reason why one party should, just because they happened to be in power, control entirely the destinies of the nation at this crucial moment.

Assuming that there are just as clever men in the Conservative party as there are in the Liberal party and assuming that there are just as clever men in the Liberal party as there are in the Conservative party, there is no reason why either group of men should be prevented by mere party politics from taking their full share in the administration of the affairs of the country during the war.

The question of the present war is not one on which the parties are divided such as they might be divided on the tariff question or the railway question, or on any other public question. On the question of the war both parties are strongly in favor of prosecuting the war to a victorious end. It is only right and proper therefore that both parties should have their full share in the administration of the affairs of the country during this trying time.

In May, 1917, Sir Robert Borden, premier, offered the Liberal party the opportunity of coming into a coalition Government on a fifty fifty basis. At that time Sir Wilfrid Laurier saw fit to reject the offer and soon afterwards Sir Robert Borden introduced the Military Act commonly known as conscription.

When the Act was introduced in the House Sir Wilfrid saw fit to suggest that it be referred to the people on a referendum vote. This, in my opinion and in the opinion of the majority of the people of this country, was a wrong position for Sir Wilfrid to take as it afforded no real solution to the difficulty confronting Canada at the time.

It goes without saying, in spite of Sir Wilfrid's opinion, that a man who refuses to enlist would vote against conscription. Following the same line of thought, it stands to reason that the man who would urge his son to remain at home and avoid taking up arms, would also go to the poll and vote against conscription in order that his son might not be compelled to go. Consequently from a common sense standpoint Sir Wilfrid was wrong and as a means of sending quick reinforcements to the soldiers in France he was equally wrong.

In due time the Military Act was introduced in the House and a long debate took place upon it. When the final vote came it was found that twenty-six Liberal members voted for the Act, thus showing that they did not agree with their leader Sir Wilfrid Laurier on this particular question.

Thus commenced a long series of negotiations between Sir Robert Borden and prominent Liberals throughout the country, which finally culminated in the formation of a Union Government which, when all the portfolios are arranged will consist of an equal number of Conservatives and Liberals with Sir Robert Borden as premier.

This Union Government will go to the country and appeal to the people for support on a win-win basis. It is the intention of the Government that no Conservative or no Liberal candidate should run as such but that strong men should be nominated by each county to support the Government, irrespective of whether they are Conservatives or Liberals. If there is an election in any or in all of the counties who will nominate an opposition candidate, then the election will be fought out for the Government or for the opposition.

At first it was thought that Sir Wilfrid Laurier would not lead the opposition. Despatches from Ottawa today, however, indicate that he will lead an opposition party to the Government and endeavor to defeat the Government at the polls.

The wisdom of Sir Robert Borden in choosing his Government is amply shown when we take a glance at the class of men who have joined him in the Union.

Sir Robert has followed in the formation of this Government the same line as Sir Wilfrid followed in forming his Government in 1896, that is in choosing the premiers or the leaders from the strong men from each province.

From Ontario he has taken three strong Liberals, Galt, Newlands and the leader of the Ontario opposition, Mr. Rossell. From the west he has taken Mr. Sifton and Mr. Calder, two leaders in Alberta and Saskatchewan. From the Maritime provinces he has selected P. B. Carrell, a strong man, an energetic man, and an orator. From Quebec he has taken Mr. Ballantyne, an experienced and popular man. From Manitoba he has taken Mr. T. H. Crear, president of the Great Growers Company and a clever financial and business man. There may be further additions which may bring premier Murray from Nova Scotia and premier Brewster of British Columbia, into the Cabinet.

A portfolio was offered to Mr. Purdon, the Liberal whip in the Dominion House of Commons, but although he was an ardent conscriptionist, he had done so much work to organize the Liberal party throughout Ontario that he felt that he could not take a seat in the Government without to a certain extent throwing down his friends.

Thus we find in the Union Government a strong array of the best men in the Conservative party and the best men in the Liberal party, who have united to administer the affairs of this country to the best of their ability during the life of the war provided always, of course, that they are returned to power when they appeal to the people in the near future.

It is my opinion that Quebec province now sees its mistake when it realizes that it is isolated as the one province in the Dominion opposed to conscription.

The leading men of the province of Quebec do not realize that a mistake has been made and the result of this realization is that there has been very little agitation against conscription in Quebec during the past few weeks and no doubt there will be less agitation against the Military Act in the future. Quebec province must realize that she is part of the Dominion and must assume her responsibility in this war equally with the other provinces.

The habits of life and the methods of education in Quebec have long had a tendency to make the people of that province assume that they were a distinct country, distinct in many respects from the rest of the Dominion, and didn't in many respects from the rest of the Empire. This idea was brought about by the fact that the people of Quebec are home loving and home staying people and they are not of the cosmopolitan and moving about nature that characterizes the rest of the provinces.

A great many men in Quebec have the idea that the citizens of Quebec would be the first to jump into the war on account of France, but the citizens of Quebec apparently have been educated not to care anything about France but to think only of French-Canada their country and it only.

Participation in the war may bring a different idea to Quebec and this idea will be encouraged, fostered and developed to a greater or less degree according to the extent that they take part in the war. No doubt every citizen of Quebec who went to the front and who returned safely from the front will have a different opinion to those he held when he left Quebec.

War has been held up in Quebec as a holy fight. In the rest of the Dominion it is not so much the case.

At the call to war, this difference in opinion will probably be wiped away in the course of another year after many of Quebec's sons have gone to the front and participated in the fight for freedom. The talk about a revolution in Quebec is nonsense. As soon as Quebec realizes that it is her duty to take part in the war she will probably do so willingly and to the best of her ability.

Those who are criminally to blame for the trouble that has already taken place in Quebec and who will be to blame for any further trouble that takes place are the leaders, the men who try to mould the public opinion and who have the advantage of their position to influence the minds and agitate the people against taking their full share in the great war.

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THE INDEPENDENT

Thirty-Third Year.

GRIMSBY, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24th, 1917

\$1.50 Per Year 4c Per Copy

BRITISH RED CROSS

GRIMSBY WILL SECURE
AN ORDER OF GOVERN-
MENT FISH

J. P. Robertson, Appointed by
Council to Handle Them—
They Will Retail at 14
Cents a Pound, Cash

NO DELIVERIES

All Fish Orders That are De-
livered Will be Charged
5 Cents—Will try to get
Customs House Here

At the Town Council on Monday night, it was decided that GRIMSBY should have a supply of Government Fish and Clerk Irene was accordingly instructed to make the first order. A communication from the Food Controller's office stated that GRIMSBY could secure a supply of fish from Lake Nipigon and Lake Nipissing, the same to be mailed in GRIMSBY at 14 cents a pound, CASH and NO DELIVERIES, where a fish dealer will be appointed to collect 5 cents on order that is collected but all sales must be for cash. Only one dealer in town can be appointed to handle the fish and must be guaranteed by the Council. After much deliberation it was decided to appoint Mr. J. P. Robertson to handle the fish and to send in an order for the same immediately. It is expected that a supply will be in GRIMSBY for sale on Friday.

Mr. Marshall, who is in charge of the Customs Department of Canada to make GRIMSBY a port of entry for all goods coming through in custom. He was backed up in this by Ald. Randall and the Clerk was instructed to write the Customs officials to see if it is possible to have GRIMSBY made a Port of Entry.

An effort will be made by the Council to secure permission from the Post Office Department, to allow the Women's Institute to use the large vacant room at the rear of the post office for their meetings and Red Cross work.

British Red Cross Day "OUR DAY" was set for Thursday, Nov. 1st.

Parke & Parke are having a Re-organization Drug Sale the last four days of this week. You are sure to find something in the store that you require and the prices are so low that you will surely take advantage of them. Remember the place, one store only, Parke & Parke, 4 Square, Main-
St.

ETHEL CLAYTON
CARLYLE BLACKWELL
"Broken Chains"



In "Broken Chains," latest Brady-Madie World Picture, Ethel Clayton and Carlyle Blackwell have well-acted parts which they play with their usual attention to details. It is a story filled with strong dramatic scenes, and with an equally unexpected end. Jealousy plays an important part. Paul, who has seen Samson with the boy, and knows therefore that Ford (Carlyle Blackwell) is innocent, is torn by conflicting emotions. He hates his rival, and his desire to get him out of the way so that he, Paul, can have an open field with Georgia (Ethel Clayton), proves stronger than his knowledge of the crime, he allows Ford to be led away to prison for a crime he never committed. This strong play will be the feature attraction at Moore's Theatre, on Monday, October 29th.

"OUR DAY"
NOV. 1ST

Collections for the Greatest of
all Great Causes Will be
Made Next Week, Under
Guidance of Council

GIVE LIBERALLY

Circulars and Envelopes Will
be Sent out This Week
and Will be Called for
on Thursday Next

GRIMSBY citizens on Thursday next, NOVEMBER 1ST, will have an opportunity to make their contributions to that greatest of all great funds, the British Red Cross. GRIMSBY has contributed generously to this fund in the past and the Council of the municipality feel that they will even do better this year.

In 1916 GRIMSBY contributed some \$1500.00, while in 1917, including the town grant they contributed close to \$1500. The objective this year is \$1500 in contribution, exclusive of the town grant which will be made at a later date.

At the town council meeting on Monday night Reeve Farrell, was elected captain and the lieutenants for the following wards will be: In the south ward, Ald. Marsh; centre ward, Ald. Randall; north ward, Ald. Hillier. These gentlemen will select a number of helpers and they are set to make GRIMSBY's contribution to this great fund a record one.

Circulars and printed envelopes will be mailed this week to every household and on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 1st, the different lieutenants and their helpers will make a personal call at every house and collect up the envelopes. When you receive your envelope out of the mail, place it care fully away and on Thursday next place your contribution in it and on Thursday afternoon the collectors will call for it. All contributions will be acknowledged in these columns.

North GRIMSBY raters are being asked by Reeve Fleming to place their contributions in the envelopes that have been sent to them and send the envelopes into the Bank of Hamilton or the Bank of Commerce, any time between now and the 20th of this month.

GIRL GUIDES COLLECT
\$435 FOR SAILORS' FUND

Tragedy Day, Saturday, Oct. 24th was fittingly remembered in GRIMSBY, when the citizens contributed the magnificent sum of \$425.00 to the Sailors' Fund.

The work of collecting for this fund was in charge of the Girl Guides and from early morning till midnight the girls were right on the jump chasing the various ships. Routes were mapped out and parties of girls under Lieutenants worked the whole countryside about GRIMSBY, as well as fine combing the town.

Through the kindness of the GRIMSBY Club, the girls had the use of the whole lower floor of the Club quarters and they served tea throughout the day. Over \$100 was realized from this end of the campaign alone.

When the final returns came in at night and it was found that the total was \$435.00, the young ladies were overjoyed, and they certainly had a right to be, for they did patient work.

TRIBUNALS COMPLETED

The tribunals for Lincoln County are:
Niagara—E. H. Shepherd and
Frank Lowrey.
Grimsby—Chas. H. Bromley and Arthur Herland. Military
representative, Geo. C. White.
Smithville—Joe H. Martin and Levi Meyer. Military
representative, J. E. Nelson.

Why Canada Needs More Money

UP to date the war has cost Canada about \$700,000,000.

Canada has spent in Canada over \$400,000,000 on her own account.

Canada has spent in Canada on behalf of Great Britain over \$300,000,000.

What Canada spends for Great Britain is really loaned to Great Britain and will be repaid or credited to Canada later on.

Great Britain needs so much ready cash to finance her own expenditures at home for herself and for our Allies that she must buy on credit from Canada, and from every other country where she can get credit.

Of course Great Britain's credit is so good that other countries, in order to get her trade, are quite as willing to give her credit as we are in Canada.

Canada wants to help Great Britain not only because Canada wants Britain's trade but because we are Canada and she is Great Britain—both members of the same great Empire, kin of our kin, our motherland.

For Canada it is both a filial and patriotic duty to supply Great Britain's war needs and remember, her needs are our needs. Also it is in Canada's self-interest to supply those needs and thus keep open a market for our products.

* * *

Now, Britain needs our wheat, our cheese, cattle, hogs, and many manufactured articles.

Canada also needs many of these things—between the two it amounts to more than a million dollars a day in cash.

And the producers must be paid in cash.

Neither Canada nor Great Britain could go to a Canadian farmer and buy his wheat or his cattle on credit.

The farmer and all other producers might be ever so willing to give their country credit but they could not do it, because they have to pay cash for wages,

for rent, materials, etc. They must be paid in cash, or its equivalent.

So Canada says to Great Britain—"I will lend you the money so that you can pay cash to Canada's producers for what you want.

"I will borrow this money from our own people just as you borrow money from your people.

"I will also borrow from the people of Canada money to pay cash for all the products that Canada, as well as Great Britain, needs in Canada."

That is Canada's practical, patriotic part in helping to win the war.

Without this credit the Canadian producer could not sell to Great Britain, and without these Canadian products the war would be prolonged.

So it is necessary for Canada to give to Great Britain the credit in order that Canada's own producers, who need a market, will have one; and in order that Great Britain which needs the products to win the war, will get them.

* * *

Now how can Canada get the money by which both Canada and Britain can pay cash for Canada's products?

By borrowing it from the people of Canada through the sale of Canada's Victory Bonds to be offered in November.

That is why Canada's Victory Bonds are offered to the people—to raise money to help to finish the war.

"Canada must keep her shoulder to the wheel even though it be a chariot of fire," and the way for Canada to keep her shoulder to the wheel is by buying

Canada's Victory Bonds

Next week this space will tell why Canada raises money by selling Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

81

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Facts and Fancies

By Frank Fairborn

The Potato Question:

The question now is what should a farmer get for his potatoes and what price should the consumer pay?

Last Spring potatoes were four dollars, four dollars and fifty cents, and five dollars a bag in large quantities, while those who had to buy them by the peck or by the basket had to pay at the rate of six dollars to seven dollars per bag.

A few weeks ago it was reported that there was a big crop of potatoes in Ontario and that there was a surplus of potatoes in every province of the Dominion of Canada.

Also a few weeks ago a report was sent out from Ottawa, not officially, but semi-officially to the effect that the price of potatoes might be set at one dollar and twenty-five cents per bag. It did not state distinctly whether this one dollar and twenty-five cents per bag meant the price the farmer was to receive, or the price that the consumer was to pay. The result of this dispatch was that potatoes dropped sharply in price and it looked as if the consumer generally might be able to buy potatoes the latter part of October or the first of November at one dollar and twenty-five cents per bag, but the bottom seems to have dropped out of this idea.

Potatoes must be sold to the consumer in some sections of the country where they come directly from the farmer at one dollar and twenty-five cents per bag but potatoes cannot be sold to the consumer at one dollar and twenty-five cents per bag if they have to be freighted any distance, as the freight and handling added to the purchase price brings them way above the expected one dollar and twenty-five cents per bag.

As a matter of fact at the present time farmers all over the province are not inclined to sell. They are busy with their fall work and they do not care to take the time to deliver and if they need money they can get it much more quickly by selling pork, beef, oats, wheat, or other farm products, than they can get it out of potatoes at a low price. It looks now as if potatoes cannot be bought at outside points in carload lots to sell in the Niagara District much lower than one dollar and fifty cents per bag on account of the fact that from most points the freight runs from twenty to thirty cents per bag.

A government official was in GRIMSBY the other day and his opinion was that the consumer, especially in parts of the Province where there was a shortage of potatoes, would very likely have to pay about one dollar and fifty cents per bag.

Sir Joseph Flavelle on the Stand:

The investigation by the Government commission into the question of the profits of the William Davies Company has about been completed, probably the last witness to be heard was Sir Joseph Flavelle who was on the stand in Toronto on Friday last.

Although Sir Joseph is president of the William Davies Company he was not able to give any more particulars with regard to the affairs of the company than had already been given by the general manager Mr. Fox and other witnesses. Sir Joseph stated that for the past few years he had taken very little part in the affairs of the company and especially since he had become a member of the Munition Board he had taken practically no part whatever in the business of the company, the general manager Mr. Fox looking after the affairs almost entirely.

The amount of Sir Joseph might be briefly summed up in the paragraph that all the transactions of the company were done openly and above board and that there was no combine with any other corporations for the purpose of affecting either the buying or the selling price but claimed that the company bought in the open market and sold in the open market and that any profits they made were legally and honestly made.

If the William Davies Company had been doing business to the extent of a million dollars turnover each year their profits from their business would never have attracted anybody's attention but when the William Davies business amounted away up into the millions every year the profits although very excessive amounted in the aggregate to a very large amount.

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The question that now arises is what are we going to do about it? If an individual or a firm or a company goes into business and invests his or their money and works hard and makes a failure of the business, we never hear tell of anybody stepping forward to make up the deficit or to help him out of the hole, but if an individual or firm or company goes into business and invests their good money and works hard and has success and makes good profits, then everybody is willing to take a whack at them, even lots that are quite willing to take a share of the profits if they could get hold of them.

I have not the least doubt that there were dozens of individuals and firms in the same business as the William Davies Company who did not make big profits simply because their turnover was not big enough to give them a very large aggregate of profits.

Now while the matter of the William Davies Company is up for discussion let us take a fair and square look at the question.

In the first place the William Davies Company formerly consisted of one store. The proprietor or manager of that store conceived the idea of starting another store in a different locality in the same city. The two stores were run under one management and were a success. The management then conceived the idea of starting another store under the same management and this also proved to be a success and then the company devised the scheme of starting many stores, each one to serve a different locality. All of these stores were successful because the man behind, the general manager, or the organization was carrying on business on an improved method and an up-to-date system. From the very first the stores were a paying proposition to the owners but not to the owners only but to the general public as well.

As a matter of fact the William Davies stores, scattered all over the city of Toronto, proved to be a big benefit to the public for the simple reason that at the William Davies stores the people could buy cheaper than almost anywhere else.

I have stood in front of the William Davies stores at different times and looked at the prices printed in plain figures on cards over pieces of bacon, ham, cheese, canned goods, fresh pork, spare ribs, pressed beef, corn beef, veal, poultry, eggs, etc., and wondered how the stores could sell the goods they offered at such a low price when I knew that retailers had to pay almost as much and in some cases more, to the wholesale houses for the commodity in question than they were being offered at, in the William Davies store windows.

The only answer I could find to my own question was that the William Davies Company, with its enormous organization of country buyers, cold storage plants and wholesale and retail departments, could sell to the public cheaper than their competitors and still make money on account of the vast turnover.

There is no doubt in my mind that in the past fifteen years the general public has been saved millions of dollars on account of the lower price at which they could purchase goods from the William Davies stores and at the same time the stores were making enormous profits in the aggregate.

But besides the business done in the William Davies retail stores, the company was doing an enormous business in other lines. Their wholesale business was a very large one and they sold goods to retailers all over the country in competition with other wholesale houses. In addition to this their exporting business was a large one and before the war amounted to several million dollars per year.

Commencing with the war the exporting by lines of the William Davies Company jumped up rapidly and during the past three years their transactions in bacon and ham and other meats has been enormous. The result of this enormous turnover is that the William Davies Company has made in the aggregate very large sums in profits. It would not be necessary for them to do any underhand or any dishonest business in order to make this large amount of money in profits. If they did business at a profit at all their enormous turnover would certainly give them a big one in profits at the end of each year and that is just what happened.

Now we come to the question of what are we going to do about it? The answer to my mind is very simple. The war tax on incomes should be fixed to deal with the matter properly. If the William Davies Company are making enormous profits, then the Government is entitled to step in and take a percentage of these profits and if the present income tax does not cover such cases then it should be amended to cover them.

I have no fault to find with industry or industrial men, I realize that it is only exceptionally clever men with plenty of capital who can attain to the success that has fallen to the lot of the William Davies Company and they and hundreds of other companies in the country have made a lot of money before and during the war and they have a right to turn over to the Government in the income tax the proper amount of their profits each year.

Thousands of men are working just as hard as the William Davies Company and are not making much profit, that is the way of the world and when the William Davies Company and other big companies have made the money, although they have made it honestly and legally, a certain portion of it should go to the Government to help in the war and continue to the William Davies Company and all other companies the protection that the army and navy has always given them.

Another question that arises in connection with the investigation is will this investigation affect the high cost of living? In my opinion it will scarcely affect it at all because there has been nothing revealed by the investigation that would show that the William Davies Company were doing anything in particular to boost the price of any commodity in either than a legal manner. If it had been shown that the William Davies Company had been buying hogs at a low price and selling bacon at high price then there could be grounds for the hope that the investigation would reduce the price of bacon, but everybody knows that hogs have been high and are going higher all the time, consequently with the raw material high there is no power in Heaven above, the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth, that will make the finished product sell at a low price.

Dressed hogs were selling in Hamilton a few days ago at twenty-five dollars a hundred. Hog, head, tail and ears, at twenty-five dollars per hundred. Now, how in the name of goodness is anybody going to get a cheap slice out of that hog from one end of him to the other? Every part of him from his toe nails to his eyebrows is worth twenty-five dollars per hundred. When you cut the best slices out of him they are bound to be nearly double, so where is there any chance in the world for anybody to get a cheap slice. There is no chance.

What applies to hogs applies to every other farm product. If the article commands a high price when it leaves the farm it will command a higher price at every stage and step through which it passes.

There is only one way to reduce the high cost of living and that is to increase the production. If the production can be increased to a point where the supply is as great or greater than the demand, then down come prices.

Last Spring potatoes were \$1.00 dollars a bag. Why? Because the supply fell short of the demand. This Fall people are talking about potatoes at one dollar and twenty-five cents per bag because the supply is up to and in excess of the demand and that, as I pointed out in previous articles, is the governing law of supply and demand and no Government and no people can get away from it.

OUR WEEKLY HEALTH BULLETIN

Conducted by Dr. R. A. Alexander, M. O. H.

INCONSISTENCY IN PUBLIC HEALTH WORK
In this connection, one of the most glaring inconsistencies in public health work has existed for years. Municipalities have enacted most rigid plumbing by-laws to safeguard against leaks of sewer gas, while at the same time pouring the sewage from which this gas emanates into the body of water from which they subsequently take their water supply. Plumbing by-laws are very important, as are all building by-laws, but departments of health should not be burdened with their administration. This should rather constitute a part of the duties of the departments of architecture and buildings. However, all building and plumbing by-laws should be submitted to the medical health officer for ratification. A much greater source of danger is the smell from illuminating gas, yet few cities have efficient by-laws governing the installation and inspection of gas supplies.

Sewage purification and disposal and water purification are engineering problems, but should be installed under the supervision of, and subject to, the approval of, the medical officer of health, and the efficiency of the plants should be determined by the laboratories of the department of health. But the administration of these plants should not be a part of the work of the department of health, nor should it be burdened with this expense.

It must be apparent that if any of the foregoing are not properly administered, they will constitute a nuisance, and the department of health, in the discharge of its duties, will require of the head of the department that responsible that these nuisances be abated. Having, therefore, relieved our departments of the expense and burden of administering these problems, we can direct our entire attention to the real problems in the prevention and control of preventable disease.

Municipalities have for years recognized their obligations to endeavor to control and render safe their water supplies and have expended millions of dollars, in doing so—and advantageously—but it is only within the past few years that municipalities have made appropriations to safe-guard their pub-

lic milk supplies—and yet I do not hesitate to say that for every case of sickness or death caused by impure water, there are from ten to fifteen caused by impure milk. As Prof. Roseau has pointed out "Impure milk is responsible for more sickness and death than all other foods combined" including water.

We have been thinking and writing for years of preventable diseases. Fortunately, we are now developing an enlightened public who will demand, if these diseases are preventable, that they be prevented.

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We carry in our Montreal Warehouse full lines of Imported Liquors, including the very choicest old brands of Scotch Whiskies, Gins and Irish Whiskies, Ports, Sherries, Claret and Sparkling Wines; also all Canadian Whiskies, as well as our own products—

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